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TRUE SENSE

Of the Present Terms "Imperialism" and "Expansion."

NO "REFORM"!

The Paterson, N. J., S. L. P. City Convention Heads its Ticket with Matthew Maguire, and Issues a Declaration of Principles that Fastens Upon Capitalist Political Slogans their True Interpretation as Cloaks to Cloak Capitalist Usurpation and Encroachments Upon Labor With.

PATERSON, N. J., March 16.—Matthew Maguire has been nominated for Mayor by the Socialist Labor party at its city convention, held in the Town Clock Building. Candidates for Aldermen and Freeholder in the various wards were also named, and the following platform, presented by the Committee on Platform, was adopted:

We, the members of the Socialist Labor party of Paterson, N. J., in convention assembled, reindorse the National and State platform of the Socialist Labor party.

As citizens of this Republic, we view with amusement the wild attempt of the antiquated and corrupt old parties —labeled Democratic and Republican for convenience—in attempting to throw dust in the eyes of the people and distract attention from the industrial problems with their clap-trap about expansion of territory or imperialism, which, to the mind of every thinking person, is a plain confession that the tariff and financial issue have been shelved and are no longer adequate to divide the working people at the polls. And we call attention to the fact—and historical development demonstrates its correctness—that the labor question will not be solved by the humbug issues of tariffs, silver or gold, nor expansion of territory, but only by the complete restoration to the working people of the tools of production and distribution, which are now produced and operated by labor for the enrichment and glory of a tyrannical and oppressive capitalist class.

We assert that the outlawing of the strike and boycott by the capitalist courts is but the logical "expansion" of the "imperialistic" class, and its brutal injunction, police clubs and bristling bayonets are merely the convenient weapons used to beat down wages and drive the working class into an industrial feudalism, more galling than chattel slavery itself.

Against this despotic and uncivilized condition we register our most emphatic protest in a most pronounced manner at the ballot box.

We assert, furthermore, that the enactment of alleged "labor laws," to remain dead letters upon the statute books or to be declared unconstitutional, or not in conformity with common law practices by the courts, are but temporary expedients at best, to, if possible, quiet the agitation of the working people for their rights, and are meant to mislead and betray men. Experience proves that even "labor laws" are not worth the paper they are printed on.

We also warn thinking working people against the confusing hubbub of municipal reform, and point to the silly outcome of their water pollution agitation, which the office-seeking politicians are conjuring up for the purpose of gaining the spoils of office. It is a fraud and means to deceive with the tinsel of the phrase thoughtless but well-meaning voters.

The Socialist Labor party firmly rejects every proposition for compromise, denounces the tariff, financial and imperialistic demagogery, and reaffirms its declaration for the complete overthrow of the capitalistic competitive system, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth in Socialism.

To this end we invite able, conscientious, fair-minded people to join our party and prepare to move forward and to make the following demands:

First — Municipal self-government, the people to have the right to propose laws and vote on all measures of importance, such as bond issues for unnecessary court houses, armories, jails, etc.

Second—Gratuitous instruction in all educational institutions. Text books in all branches to be supplied to all pupils free of charge; whienever necessary, meals, clothing and railroad tickets are to be furnished in order to make education free and accessible to the children of the people.

Third—Municipal ownership of all local street railways, electric power and light plants. Gas works, water works and all industries requiring municipal franchise shall be operated by and in the interest of the people, and no employé shall be preferred or discharged for political reasons. Faithful public service alone shall determine the tenure of office.

Fourth—Abolition of the contract system on all public works, employment of the unemployed by the municipal authorities, all municipal work to be performed directly by the municipality without intervention of contractors.

Fifth—All officers and directors of departments to be elected by direct vote of the people, who shall be subject to recall by a vote of their constituents.

JOHN C. BUTTERWORTH,
RICHARD BERDAN,
MICHEAL BUT,
WM. GRUNDMAN,
MATTHEW MAGUIRE.

Two names were presented for candidacy of Mayor, Matthew Maguire and Louis Magnet. The former received 22 votes, while Mr. Magnet got 8. The nomination of the former Alderman was made unanimous on the motion of Mr. Magnet.

The following are the nominations for Aldermen and Freeholders:

First Ward—Alderman, Boether; Freeholder, Zoon.

Second Ward—Alderman, Slingland; Freeholder, Miller.

Third Ward—Alderman, Westergaard; Freeholder, Freu; Justice of the Peace, E. Rauer.

Fourth Ward—Alderman, William McCullough; Freeholder, W. Abele.

Fifth Ward—Alderman, J. Tully; Freeholder, P. McDermott.

Sixth Ward—Alderman, S. Neustadt; Freeholder, R. Berdan.

Seventh Ward—Alderman, F. Kreitmeyer; no Freeholder.

Eighth Ward—Alderman, E. Gilmore; no Freeholder.

Comrades Magnet, Tully and Butterworth were elected to fill any vacancies that might occur on the committees.

TELL-TALE MANIFESTATIONS IN HOLYOKE.

HOLYOKE, Mass., March 20.—Several things have recently happened in the Holyoke Board of Aldermen which, though insignificant of themselves, are important as indicators of things that have happened in the past and are liable to happen again.

First, Holyoke, like all other industrial cities is piling up its municipal debt from year to year at a rate of $100,000 a year. A recommendation from the Mayor was read asking power to borrow $110,000 to be paid in 20 years "in gold coin." There are ten Democrats and ten Republicans in the Board, but none of the Democrats objected to the gold clause. When we consider that two years ago the whole nation was at fever heat about the golden crown being pressed upon the skulls of labor, that right here the Democrats had it in their power to deal a blow at this gold standard cross, and that they never said booh, it is clear that the whole campaign of 1896 was but a sham battle to deceive the people.

Second, when the lone Socialist Alderman of the Board inquired why that gold clause was inserted instead "legal money of the United States," the President informed the inquirer that we probably can not borrow any money unless the gold clause is inserted. It was an admission that this country is governed by the money power in the interests of the money power and for the money power, and with the assistance of the Democrats we are being nailed to the cross of capitalism.

Third, in 1894, the trades unions of this city had reached their climax of power, but instead of using the power in their own behalf they frittered it away indorsing Tom, Dick and Harry because they were "friends of labor," so-called. The consequence was that by begging and lickspittling, Labor received a bone in the shape of an ordinance compelling the city to use the printers' label upon all city printing. Later, when the trades unions declined a peg or two, the label ordinance was knocked out again. When the printing order came up recently at the meetings of the Board of Aldermen, the lone Socialist made an amendment that the union label shall appear upon the city printing, the order passed without objection; but, lo, there is no printers' union in town, and consequently no label to be had;—TABLEAU. The pure and simplers don't care a rap for their own or their fellow workers' interests, they have no time, being engaged fighting the battles of their bosses and all sorts of crooks in the political line. There are any quantity of erstwhile labor leaders who to-day are strutting about the streets of Holyoke with a billy in their hands as "protectors of peace and order,"—for themselves, of course—denouncing the Socialists because they "broke up the unions." Meanwhile the S. L. P. sails on, heedless of the slanders of its enemies. Sooner or later the workers will become class-conscious and then there will be music in the air. R.

* * *

[The above state of things would indicate, if a correct judgment can be formed from this distance, that local conditions in Holyoke are ripe for the organization of Alliance Locals, beginning with a Printers' Alliance. That would help the Holyoke workers in becoming class-conscious sooner than later.]

HAMMER BLOWS IN PA.

BRISBIN, Pa., March 20.—Since the last war, prosperity has come to us, and the miners seem to be doing more work and getting less wages. At the last municipal elections we put a ticket in the field in Woodward Township and elected one of our Inspectors in the North Houtzdale precinct. The Reps had 17, the Dems 8, and Socialists 11 straight votes.

Our comrades at Hawk Run, also a mining district, made a strong fight for our cause at the last municipal elections, and they also elected one Inspector and polled a good vote: Bosley, Rep., 59; James Shields, Dem., 506 and Geo. Wilkinson, Socialist, 53.

The comrades in Clearfield County are working hard and earnestly to start a miners' S. T. & L. A. Local during next summer.

L. K. CHRISTOFF, Organizer.

BAY CO., MICH.

The Situation there from a Socialist Standpoint.

Mushroom Rise of Bogus "Socialisms", and their Equally Rapid Downfall—The Light of the S. L. P. Breaks in at Last, and Sound Building up Starts—Unparalleled Natural and Social Elements of Prosperity Blighted by Capitalism—Approaching Suppression of the Labor Fakir—Middle Class Instincts of Exploitation at their Worst—Certainty of the Workers' Speedy Rise from Submission to Political Rebellion.

COLEFAX, Mich. March 20.—Although Socialism is in its infancy here, the situation is of a very promising nature. We are, and will be for some time, a part of that great army of industrial slaves, yet we hope to see the day when this cannibalistic system of capitalist oppression will be forever eliminated and the Socialist system reared in its stead.

When I say Socialist system, I do not mean the so-called Socialist schemes of the "silver-dems," "middle-of-the-mucks," "pop-o-crats," "silver-reps," "one-thing-at-a-timers," "single taxers" or "Debsite Armory builders," but the scientific Socialism as taught by Marx and at present advocated in this country by the class-conscious army of S. L. P. voters.

This county once held 1,000 Populist voters, but they have dwindled down to 64 now. More recently, just after the Debs colony scheme was launched, a branch of that organization was formed in Bay City to support that antiquated idea. It has gone the way of its kind. After much groping around in the dark, and with the workingmen in a state of despair, their eyes were struck by a ray of pure Socialism. At first the intensity of the light only blinded them, but after a while they became more accustomed to it, and then their minds becoming clearer, they shook off the false ideas and teachings that the middle class had been hood-winking them with. The result is that a Section has been formed in the mining town of Colefax, consisting of 18 members, and there are double that number of open sympathizers. The field is ripe in Bay City and a Section will be organized there in the near future.

The labor organizations of Bay City have been officered by fakirs who have led the workingmen voters into the capitalist political shambles each succeeding election. Their influence is gradually being broken, however, and I predict that in two years from now the workingman who denies the existence of the class struggle and the soundness of Socialist teaching will have no influence in the Central Trades Council of the Bay Cities. The Republicans and Democrats at present divide the spoils in the county. So much for the political situation.

The industrial situation is such that it beggars description. Never was a people more abundantly blessed by nature than are the people of Bay County, Mich. Blessed with a soil of almost unequaled fertility; with an abundance of mineral coal beneath the surface; with the waters of Lake Huron at their very doors; with unlimited timber just a few miles north; with millions of tons of salt below their feet and rich deposits of fire clay yet to be developed. Couple this with the fact that the people are industrious and thrifty and the first thought is that they must be living happy and contented lives.

But such is not the fact. I have known of many cases of destitution here which are hardly equalled in the large industrial centers of the East. Scores of workingmen I have seen tramping the streets and begging for an opportunity to work. The majority of those at work are barely getting wages enough to keep body and soul together. Imagine a strong, healthy man with a wife and seven children, and all of them forced to exist on 90 cents a day. I can safely say that the working class is living on half rations the year round. Who, then, reaps the benefits of Nature's generosity?—The idle capitalist class who waste their time in senseless efforts to ape the rotten aristocracy of Europe, and the middle class capitalists who rob their employés and swindle their customers in order to get money enough to step into the upper class of social parasites. The middle class employers often resort to more brutal and oppressive methods than any others. The nature and intensity of the struggle they have in trying to keep out of the lower class often transforms them into brutes.

Not content with robbing their employés of nearly all the wealth they produce, they even try to prevent them from voicing a protest at the ballot box. Several of such cases came under my own observation.

But there'll come a time when the workers will rise above that spirit of submissiveness which now predominates, and shaking off their economic fetters, will step forth into the light as free men under the banner of Socialism. STEPHEN CORVEN.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

DETAILS & ECHOES

Of the Recent Mighty Economic Struggle in Allegheny.

Surprice of the Capitalist Class at the Novel Posture of the Workers Under Socialist Leadership—Successive Steps Taken by the Company, together with its Political, Theological and Labor-Fakir Lackeys, to Break the Workers' Lines and their Successive Failures—Surprising Police Station Incidents and Dialogues — Notions of an Ex-Union Man, now Policeman, Gathered from Pure and Simple Experience.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 16.—The first battle on the economic field against capitalism in Western Pennsylvania at the Woods Run plant of Schoen plant of the Pressed Steel Car Trust was conducted strictly in accordance with the fundamental principles as outlined by the teachings of science and economic truths, has been fought out to a finish, conducted and carried out to a successful issue under the auspices and guidance of the S. T. & L. A.

The Socialists have scored a victory under the most trying circumstances, taking control of an unorganized, but intelligent body of thousands of workers, as there had been no union, Socialist or otherwise, in this mill prior to this strike, most of these men never saw a Socialist nor heard a Socialist speaker, not having the remotest idea of a class-conscious proletarian labor organization, being possessed of the prejudices peculiar to this class of workers, all this plainly shows the difficulties our comrades had to content with when they took charge of this strike. But it did not take long to bring order out of chaos, and point out the power or force in a solidarity of proletarian class interest and instil into these workers a feeling of class-consciousness peculiar to a bona fide labor movement.

In a few days we had a solid phalanx of class-conscious workers organized and well disciplined, and it is conceded by the genral public that it was the most orderly and well-behaved strike, considering the circumstances, that has been conducted in that vicinity. Our comrades advised the men to be sober and orderly, and by all means keep off the company's "property," and keep within the bounds of the law, all of which was obeyed to the letter. This was more than our capitalist opponents could stand, they were dumbfounded to see the Socialists have the men under such control and good behaviour, no drunks, no disorder, no disturbance of the peace on the part of the men, and even no dissentions among them. Such was the state of affairs for the first four days of the strike.

The opposition evidently concluded that would never do; something must be done to break the ranks; they at once sent their emmissaries among the strikers, who began their devilish work. Result: two strikers were arrested, but acquitted the next morning as no charge could be found.

The next move was to get rid of the leaders. Comrade Schulenberg was arrested and rail-roaded to the workhouse, where he only remained six hours; they had to release him as they had nothing to hold him on, though he came away minus his locks.

The third step was the calling of a meeting of the "good citizens" and property-owners of Woods Run. It was attended by Mr. Schoen himself, the Superintendents of the various departments, straw bosses, clerks, etc., and the rest of the good citizens of the ward, who were addressed by the Rev. Father F. P. Ward, who, in language strongly resembling that of Chaiphas against Jesus, calumniated the Socialists in bitter language and even suggested drastic measures to get rid of them. Labor Fakir Jese Doherty, who was a member of the A. F. of L. Executive Committee and subsequently became a Police Magistrate, was the next speaker; he told what he knew of the "baneful effects of Socialism" and, "as a workingman himself," he warned the workers against demagogues. By the way, this Jere is at present a political ward-heeler. This "good citizens'" meeting was a positive frost, and totally failed of the desired effect. No break followed.

Friday was pay-day, the men having two weeks pay coming, the "good citizens" expected this would cause trouble, but, to their great surprise, the men staid out of the saloons and kept sober.

Next day, Saturday, at the meeting of the strikers, the agents of the company succeeded in creating a disturbance. Night Superintendent Mead was at this meeting, and he had to be called to order time and again. The chairman had to adjourn the meeting. The row then began, and 71 men were placed under arrest, but were discharged the next morning: no charges could be found.

The Socialists defeated the combined capitalist interests in every move that they made. The last resort was to call in the aid of the local labor fakirs, who promised the strikers financial aid if they would affiliate themselves with the A. F. of L., they pointed out that the Socialists were "too radical" and had no financial backing, and that the company would then treat with the men and come to terms. But all was of no avail. The strikers stuck to their Socialist leadership and the company finally yielded. On Monday afternoon, they agreed with the committee of the men on the following terms:

First—The company is to give an advance of 15 cents a day to all of the employés.

Second—When a man is killed in a department, the employés of that department are to be allowed to stop work until the body has been removed.

Third—The present check system is to be changed as soon as possible, so that the men shall get their checks before the whistle blows and not be compelled to wait for them from 15 to 40 minutes as heretofore.

Fourth—Sunday work is to be stopped as soon as possible.

* * *

Among the various steps, referred to in the above letter, as having been taken by the capitalist elements of Pittsburg and Allegheny, together with their lackeys in office, in order to break the strike was the intimidation practised by the Police. Upon this special head, the below account from Comrade Schulberg's employer, who happened to be at the time in Pittsburg, throws many a valuable ray of light. He says:

At the breakfast table on March 7, I was surprised to read in the "Times" of the arrest of Comrade Schulberg in Allegheny as "a suspicious character."

I hastened to my office and as soon as I could, disposed of immediately necessary business and proceeded to the strikers' hall in Wood's Run, Allegheny, to gather what news I could of the arrest, and find out if anything was being done towards having him released.

I met a lieutenant of police jauntily swinging a large club and inquired whether he knew if a man named Schulberg had been arrested as a suspicious character and where I could see him. I was informed that he was in a cell at the City Hall of Allegheny, and I was directed to see the Superintendent of Police.

I expressed my opinion to the lieutenant who gave me this information that it was an outrage to arrest a man who was trying to help improve the condition of the workingman.

"Well," said he, "they have no business to fight the employer; I've belonged to a glass blowers' union for about 20 years and have been in strikes, but they have never done any good. THE MEN SIMPLY OUGHT TO STAND IT THE BEST THEY CAN." I was interested in at this "experience" in Old Unionism, and was surprised to hear a police claiming membership in a labor union but made no remark except that votes for the Socialist ticket and the S. T. & L. A. method of running the economic movement would do some good.

I proceeded to the City Hall and was ushered into the office of Henry Muth, the Superintendent of the Allegheny police. I handed my business card and stated that I had read of the arrest of one of my employés as "a suspicious character," and that the young man was of reputable character; I ask if I could see him.

"Does Schulberg work for you?" asked Muth.

"Yes," I replied.

"What does he do?" again inquired the foxy Superintendent.

"He canvasses our soap from house to house and has been doing that for us for a year or more," I replied.

"Well, hasn't he got enough to do with this soap without inciting workmen to riot because they are a little discontented?"

"Schulberg is one of those who believe in helping workmen, and wherever he goes he meets his fellow Socialists and does good work."

"Well, you might think it's good, but I'll be damned if WE do; and what's more, I won't have it here."

"Has a man no right to address a peaceable audience in a hall especially at their own request?"

"Yes, but we're not going to have a stranger coming to this city inciting men to riot."

"Then there is no freedom of speech here whatever; and what's more, there was no semblance of a riot."

"A man can say what he wants, but he must not incite to riot."

"In other words, a man can say only what the police think he ought to say?"

"Anyway, you can't see him."

"Why?"

"He has had his hearing and has been sentenced to 60 days in the workhouse."

"Is that so? Did he have any counsel?"

"No."

"Did he have any witnesses on his side?"

"No."

"Can I see him at the work-house?"

"Not for 30 days according to law."

This ended our interview and at that very moment, 10:30, Schulberg was at the station hand-cuffed and waiting for the 11:30 train for the work-house.

Nothing was said to me about any fine having been imposed, and when I read of the fine in the evening papers, I easily saw the convenience of all the machinery of the "law" to get a man out of the way who had gained the popularity of the strikers by his natural eloquence and earnestness of purpose, and who was rapidly changing them into a class-conscious body.

Later in the day, I sent my brother with Schulberg's room-mate, Louis Newman, to find out what news they could and give the committee any help in the matter that they could. During the afternoon, Newman went into the office of the Superintendent of Police to gather any fresh news. He inquired

(Continued on page 4.)

THE TWINS.

A Republican Paper Incautiously Contrasts "Isms."

TO "CATCH THE MASSES".

The Oneness of Democratic "Anti-Algerism" and Republican "McKinleyism", of Democratic "Anti-Expansionism" and Republican "Imperialism", of Democratic "Patriotism" and Republican "Americanism", of Democratic "Democraticism" and Republican "Republicanism".

ALBANY, N. Y., March 17.—The Albany "Evening Journal," a rock-ribbed Republican sheet, had on March 3 the following meaty editorial:

TYPICAL DEMOCRATIC ADVICE.

The New York "Telegraph," the Tammany organ, has been giving its party some typically Democratic advice for the campaign of 1900. At the close of an article in which it says what it can to encourage the belief that a Democratic President can be elected next year, it says:

"Let anti-Algerism be the cry wherewith to attract the masses, and if the polemists of party must have the wherewithal over which to debate, frame up anti-expansion and income tax resolutions, but let the money question alone. It is a Jonah."

That is good Democratic advice. It means: "Try to fool the masses, who have no brains, with any nonsense, any shibboleth that is anti-something. Give those who insist on making an argument to the people a dead subject." The Democracy is never willing to give the masses credit for intelligence. It has fooled itself many times with the belief that the masses can be fooled, but has not profited by the experience. Algerism? Anti-Algerism? What is either? Why not as well Milesism, or anti-Milesism?

The desperate attempts that the Democratic party is making to raise a false issue are simply proof that that party has no real issue with which it dare go before the people. For every bogus "ism" with which it may try to deceive unthinking ones, the Republican party will have a real one that will stand for something dear to the American heart.

Americanism, patriotism, Republicanism, McKinleyism—these are a few of the "isms" with which the Republican party will "catch the masses."

Is there anything else needed to prove from the mouths of the capitalist mouth-pieces themselves that the assertion of the Socialist that the Democrats and Republicans are the parties of the ONE capitalist class, if anything is?

Notice the cheerfulness of the "Journal" in showing the lack of principle

(Continued on page 4.)

THE PEOPLE'S

MAY-DAY-ISSUE,

to be published Sunday, April 30, will be especially interesting.

Its special feature will be articles illustrating the standing and development of the Labor Movement in general, and of Socialism in particular, in the several States where the S. L. P. is organized; and also in Canada.

The articles will be written by comrades familiar with, and prominent in the local movement. Also articles bearing upon the internationality of Socialism, and all the regular and striking features of THE PEOPLE.

Last but not least, the front page will be illuminated by an allegoric picture, especially designed for that issue, by THE PEOPLE'S able artist, whose work has won so much and deserved appreciation.

The size of this issue will be

Eight Pages.

It will be an excellent issue for agitation. Sections and comrades should hasten to make use of this rare opportunity to spread our ideas by acquainting friends and co-workers with THE PEOPLE.

We exspect to receive sufficient orders to be able to print not less than 75,000 copies.

Orders willl be taken till Tuesday, April 25th, inclusive. But the earlier the better.

In order to encourage an extensive distribution the price will be: for orders of 100 copies or less, 1 CENT a copy; for orders from 100 to 500 copies, 3-4 CENT a copy, and for orders of 500 or more copies, 1-2 CENT a copy; all cash in advance.

Spread the May-Day People from ocean to ocean! A good Harvest is bound to follow.

"The People",
184 William St.
Box 1512 - - - N. Y. City.

THE PEOPLE.

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— EVERY SUNDAY. —

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six months	0.25
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Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post office on April 6, 1891.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL NEW YORK CITY

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2.068
In 1890	13.331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21.157
In 1894	33.133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36.564
In 1898	82,204

With this factor we must deal, recognizing that the trades union is an economic necessity; we must now take our stand as to whether to tolerate the traitors, as in the past, and so invite confusion, or to scourge these mercenary adventurers from the Temple which they disgrace. We must finally settle whether the trades union shall be a lever to raise the workers; or, as in the past, a lever, whose fulcrum is the neck of labor, to boost frauds, like Powderly, from the machine shop into a Commissionership of Immigration, and Gompers from a cigar factory into a lucrative office with prospects of capitalist favors as a reward for his rigid "conservatism."

ANTHONY McDONALD,
Sec'y Prov, Textil Workers, S. T. & L. A.

Technical reasons compel us to urge our contributors to the May Day issue to forward their promised articles at the very earliest date possible.

A WORD WITH MAYOR H. P. FORD OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sir:—The "Dispatch" of your city publishes the following views, expressed by you, on the occasion of the victory recently won by the employés of the Schoen mills in Allegheny:

"Immediate steps should be taken to wipe out these Socialist organiaztions which are apparently gaining strength in all parts of the United States," said Mayor H. P. Ford, of Pittsburg, yesterday to a "Dispatch" reporter. "When matters are proceeding along in the usual quiet manner, no one thinks of them or pays attention to them, but when there is a storm brewing, such as that at the Schoen works, along comes a lot of Socialists from Philadelphia and the East to inculcate their doctrines and make trouble.

"During the periods when no one pays any attention to them the Socialists are rapidly and quietly spreading their ideas and strengthening their organizations. They meet at the houses of different members, in groups of 10 or 12, attracting no attention from the police, but steadily increasing in number by their active missionary work among the foreign and native elements to whom their doctrines, uncontradicted, appeal as they would not if openly discussed by well-informed people.

"The time has come to put a stop to this, for it is going to be one of the greatest dangers of this country if not checked. I believe that firm and drastic methods should be used, and that wherever a Socialist meeting is held the leaders of the movement should be promptly arrested. The statute books should be carefully searched for laws under which they can be arrested and punished, and if on investigation it should be found that there are no laws to meet the case, immediate legislation that will fit the case should be enacted."

Questions of greater pith and moment than those of mere veracity or information are involved in these views. We shall, therefore, pass, without comment, by your statements concerning the methods of meeting and propaganda adopted by Socialists. It matters, after all, but little whether it is your ignorance or your mendacity that speaks when you refer to the openly held, widely and publicly announced large meetings of the Socialists, called together at regular and frequent intervals in large halls in your city, within a stone's throw, at that, of the Municipal Building, as little secret gatherings "of groups of 10 or 12" that "meet at the houses of different members"; nor is it of much, if any, account whether it is your mendacity that speaks, or your lack of information, when you suppress the fact of the constant challenges issued by Socialists to your fellow capitalist politicians and their pay-masters, the capitalists themselves, to dare debate in public with us the principles we stand for and the indictment we have drawn up against them, and the further fact that Socialism grows thanks to the utter inability of your set to refute the facts and arguments we present. All this can be let go with silent contempt. But there is that in your interview that does deserve careful, close, intense attention.

What is that that you propose to suppress, to take "firm and drastic" measures against? Is it a private affair, is it, per chance, a matter concerning slight, unimportant interests? No; and yet again, no! It is no less a matter than one affecting the civic-political rights of the American people; it is no less a proposition than the daring one of suppressing a POLITICAL PARTY; it is nothing short of a scheme to smash the ballot box, impair the suffrage, thwart the sovereign will of a sovereign nation! Sir, you are preening your feathers for flights of treason; but, remember, however high such flight may be, the gallows tower higher yet above it. Malign, slander and libel the class that feeds, clothes and houses you and your parasitic capitalist pay-masters; to the injury of fleecing this class, add the affront of vilifying it; set loose the triple-headed hyena of your prostituted pressdom, professordom and pulpiteerdom, and let them in one accord seek to fill full the ears and the minds of their victims with their brew of villainous falsifications, economic and political; keep the political power and economic supremacy while you may by such dastard means, —but keep your hands from the ballot box, together with its necessary approaches: free right of assemblage, free speech and free press!

Sir, you are stepping mighty near the danger line; habituate not your mind to the thoughts of treason; America is not the Philippine Archipellago—as yet; Government here can not exist without the consent of the governed; your class had the lead of the Socialist, and, thanks to that, the governed still tolerate it; but, thanks to Socialist propoganda, light is breaking fast in the heads of the working class: the legs of the economic and political lies, with which you have fettered the workingman's intellects, are wearing off—like all lies' legs do—, and Truth is overtaking them. Organizing and marching along the avenues that lead to the ballot box, the proletariat of America, awake at last to its class duty and class dignity will express, in accents not to be mistaken, that it withdraws its consent to be longer ruled by a class whose social system is an insult to decency, to manhood, to humanity.

Monkey not with the buzz-saw, Mr. Mayor; the Bourbon slave-holders, the prototypes of your class, heeded not the warning; you know their fate; be, yourself, wiser in time.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

Under the heading "What Words Mean" the Tacoma, Wash., "Spirit of '76" gives the definitions of several technical terms that the Socialist movement has introduced in the country. One of these words, "class-conscious," it defines thiswise:

Class-conscious means that one has reached the conviction that the logical and historic development of the capitalist system is to divide society into two classes, those who posses the means of production, distribution and exchange, and those who possess only their labor power, which classes have no mutual interest. The Socialist desires a condition of society where there will be no economic class distinctions or interests. Once thoroughly class-conscious, the individual becomes uncompromising.

This definition is radically defective. According thereto, the capitalist who accepts Socialist economics and sociology, and acts accordingly, would be a "class-conscious" man. Just the reverse: he would have lost the consciousness of his own capitalist class interests, and, tearing himself away from them, would be planting himself upon class interests hostile to his own. Such an act would certainly be a display of strong intellectual and moral force, but surely not of "class-consciousness."

Class-consciousness means a man's consciousness of the interests of the class to which he belongs; accordingly, the members of each class may be class-conscious; class-consciousness is not a uniform affair; its manifestations may be utterly hostile to one another; it will bring together when it proceeds from one class, but it separates when its manifestations proceed from hostile classes.

To-day, for instance, it is a display of strong class-consciousness on the part of those capitalists who favor expansion and imperialism. These two movements are strong aids to the acquirement of increased power by Capitalism; on the other hand, those members of the capitalist class who, influenced by "American traditions," "the humane utterances of the Declaration of Independence," etc., etc., oppose "expansion," and the like, are not class-conscious: sentiment blurs their vision to their class interests.

Two years ago, during the free coinage campaign, the middle class elements that flocked to the free coinage standard were class- conscious: free coinage and anti-trust were essential conditions to their class-existence; on the other hand, those members of the middle class, who, out of fear for their little deposits in the banks, their insurance policies, and the like, went over to McKinley had their vision to their real class interests blurred by minor considerations; they acted class-unconsciously.

Finally, the modern workingman who realizes that his share of the wealth he produces depends essentially upon the price of his only merchandise, labor power, in the labor market; that that share becomes and must become ever smaller; and that the cause of that, and of all the resultant evils of misery and degradation he is more and more afflicted with, is the system of wage slavery that Capitalism holds him pinned to;—that workingman is class-conscious, that workingman is awake to the consciousness of his class interests, and such workingman could neither be lured away from the right path by Bryanism, nor frightened from his course by McKinleyism, he voted the S. L. P. ticket; on the other hand, the many more workingmen who either yielded to the "reform" allurements or the "something-now" palliatives by supporting either Bryan or McKinley, they were blinded to their class interests, and voted class-unconsciously.

It is only by rendering the working class class-conscious that it will be able to resist deception and act intelligently. Upon these lines Socialist agitation moves unflinchingly; as to the other classes it expects aid from them only to the extent that their intellect and moral sense render them class-unconscious.

On the subject of class-consciousness, the Chicago, Ill., "Workers' Call" gives the below interesting illustration of one of its middle class manifestations:

An almost perfect example of class-conscious revolt against economic pressure is found in the anti-department store movement. So perfect is this response that it can be traced geographically as a mark of the spread of influence of the department stores. Taking the South Side for example—there is a little agitation north of Thirty-ninth street, because the small stores there have given up the fight in despair and consequently lost all interest in the "ethical motives" and "public policy" that once prompted them to action. As we go further south the opposition increases until when you reach Woodlawn and Hyde Park it is at fever heat. The crushing process has just begun to get well under way there and the benevolent storekeepers are all frightened for fear the poor laborer will not have a convenient place to invest what little his employer has allowed him to retain. Going on a little further into Pullman and Kensington we find that this "public spirit" is only just waking up and this fellow-feeling for the laborer is but slightly developed, but if ever a five-cent car fare should be made to those points we may be sure that the rest would follow. And yet there are laborers who are foolish enough to think that this is a part of their quarrel.

While the above item gives an illustration of middle class class-consciousness, a striking illustration is furnished of capitalist class-consciousness in the below brutal commentary by the Pittsburg, Pa., "National Glass Budget" of the 18th instant—Frank M. Gessner, Editor—, on the strike that the S. T. & L. A. is now conducting in Jeannette:

The shove-in boys and lear tenders at Jeannette have struck for an advance in wages higher than is being paid in any factory in the United States or the world, for that matter, and the great window glass plant of the Chambers & McKee Co. has been shut down for several days as a result. The firm has refused to pay the advance demanded, and in this is no doubt supported by the American Glass Co., since it is clear that if the advance were granted in Jeannette, a like advance would be immediately demanded in every other factory, even in those now paying less than has been paid at Jeannette for the same kind and amount of work. A little more of this sort of foolishness will make the introduction of the Lubbers automatic laying-in and lear tending machines one of the certainties of the near future, and it almost serves Manager Jones right to have a strike on his hands now, since he refused to give the machine a fair show when he had a chance some years ago to emancipate himself from the thraldom of shove-in boys and lear tenders.

Nor does this manifestation of class-consciousness in any way lose force from the circumstance that the Editor of the paper is himself a proletarian; on the contrary, the passage is only a sad accentuation of the class-conscious-blindness of the capitalist: not only does capitalism exploit, it also prostitutes the proletarian.

This serial on class-consciousness may be fitly closed with the reasons, aptly given by the Minneapolis, Minn., "Tocsin," why the Socialists celebrate the anniversary of the French Commune that has been quite generally held in the course of this month:

In another column will be found a brief sketch of the history of the Paris Commune. The reading of that sketch will go far to enable the reader to answer the question for himself. But some brief additional words may not be out of place.

We celebrate the Commune because it stands for the two striking characteristics of modern Socialism—as a working class movement and as an international movement. We celebrate it because we feel that we belong, not to this or to any country, but to the working class of the world. We do not pretend to any feeling of social kinship with the Vanderbilts and the Rockefellers because they are fellow citizens of this Republic. We know what, regardless of nativity or of residence, these men and their class are our enemies and the enemies of our class. And, on the other hand, we do not share in any of that feeling of hostility toward Englishmen, Germans, Frenchmen, Spaniards, which the lackeys of capitalism would like to incite in our breasts. We know that the working class, our class, is one the world over—its interests are everywhere alike, its hopes and fears, its present oppression, its coming freedom, its aspirations and ideals are everywhere alike, and everywhere opposed to those of the capitalist class.

It was not only during, but much more so after, the Allegheny strike that the capitalist press gave testimony to the superiority and honesty of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. When strikes, that are conducted by pure and simple Labor Fakirs, are "settled," the capitalist press, as a rule, chimes in with the claims of the Fakirs that a "great and glorious victory" was won. The claim is essential to the welfare of the fakir: only upon it can he hope to cheat the rank and file into supporting him with dues; and the claim is likewise essential to the welfare of the capitalist: only upon it can he hope to see the rank and file of the workingmen remain under the leadership of the fakir who will lead them regularly into the capitalist shambles. The capitalist press, of course, will be found ready to act as a resounding board for such (to the capitalist) useful and (to the workingman) baneful claims. With the Allegheny strike it is just the reverse; it was conducted in the true interest of the workingman and was won; so, accordingly, we find the capitalist press declaring that these strikers "were roundly routed."!!

The English translation of Karl Marx' "Eigteenth Brumaire," that some time ago ran through THE PEOPLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 78 pages, with Marx' picture as frontispiece. No Socialist, even though he be no student, and no student, even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be without it. Apply Labor News Co., 147 E. 23d street, N. Y. City. Price, 25 cents.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

PEABODY'S MAIDEN MUNICIPAL VOTE.

PEABODY, Mass., March 19.—The Section has for the first time entered the local political field with its candidates. The results are most gratifying when our organization, but 4 months old, is taken into consideration.

Our campaign was an aggressive one from start to finish. It met with considerable derision from the opposing parties. The numerical weakness of the Section made it impracticable to place a full ticket in the field, so we confined ourselves to but four places.

The total vote of the town was 2,025. Our candidates received the following figures:

For Selectman—Peter H. Grady, 442.
For Assessor—James F. Kelly, 524.
For School Commissioner—Fred. E. Oelcher, 298.
For Overseer of the Poor—John Eustace, 265.

These figures show that a good number of votes were popular and good fellow votes; but at the same time they show a sympathy with the movement that we can depend upon to wheel into the line of class-conscious men when our educational work has been further continued.

Our genuine fighting strength can be safely put at 250 class-conscious men. Who cast straight S. L. P. ballots. The Democratic and Republican vote fell off. Local politicians, who at first spoke of us in a humorous manner, are now regarding us in a more serious vein. They are beginning to realize that we are to be a factor in town affairs in the future and that we are standing on our own footing,—asking no favors, and gaining ground with the working class.

Our meetings (which are held every Sunday afternoon) are generally crowded to the doors and our speakers received with enthusiasm.

The members of the Section are much impressed at the apparent earnestness with which our audiences listen to the teachings of Socialism. We feel assured that it is only a question of how rapidly the workingmen can grasp its true purpose to see this town a Socialist stronghold.

NORMAN A. TORREY.
Organizer.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

The Slaves of the Golden Hive.

[Written for THE PEOPLE by Joseph Fitzpatrick, New York.]

Let's draw aside the curtain
Of aristocratic pride
That packs the toiling beggars
In the barracks of "East Side,"
Where they sweat and starve on rations
That would bring a dog ill health,
To solidify the structure
Of consolidated wealth.

Despite the cruel sneering
Of the brute that hounds the poor,
Who organizes charity,
To drive them from his door;
He who gambles, plays, and juggles
With the products of God's land;
And hoards the bread of orphans,
With a greedy selfish hand.

He sits well fed, fat, and rosy
Grinding labor neath his heel,
And from his defiant mandate
His serfs have no appeal;
With the pliant laws he dickers,
They are bent to his control,
And the music of stock tickers
Can only reach his soul.

A few blocks from his mansion
Is the foul ill-smelling den,
Where habitate the mortals
Whom he proudly calls "his men";
Packed like pigs in stifling squalor
To economize on space,
Just to save another dollar
For the grab-lords of their race.

They are well nigh sick of hearing
Of the freedom of the land,
And the patriotic cheering
Of the well-fed moneyed band,
For beneath this crust of riches
Lies a cesspool of despair,
A sad unhappy multitude
On sorrow want and care.

A multitude that yearns
For a breath of God's pure air,
And through custom daily learns
How privation's yoke to bear;
The father's daily slaving
A paltry dollar brings
To feed a crowd of dear ones
Who are used to hunger's stings.

Think on it stall-fed brattlings,
Heirs of hoarded wealth,
Nursed in the lap of luxury
And coaxed to sturdy health,
Who never breathe the atmosphere
Of Poverty's domain,
And would not give a human tear
To the groans of lowly pain.

Bedeck your common bodies
With jewels, silk and lace,
And profligate your millions
In treading the social pace,
But the lack of wise employment
Is a nerve-destroying task,
And you find no real enjoyment
In "Cotillion" or "Ball Masque."

Look out on the frozen city
When the wine-supped guests have fled,
And think if you can with pity
On those who were better dead;
Picture the famished infants,
Who sob their souls to rest
Out of a shrunken body,
Nursed from an empty breast.

Think of the lonely mother,
Aged with want and care,
Who daily tries to smother
The demon of black despair;
To cheer her hungry babies
Is her only sad desire,
Though she has not clothes to cover
The flesh YOU so much admire.

Out in the biting blizzard
Her husband toils all day,
Digging an easy footway
For those who will squeeze his pay;
The hell-hounds of Manhattan,
The wolves well trained to rob,
Who whet their teeth for victims
Of a contractor's job.

And HE who reigns above
With a globe encircling glance
Watching his puppets strife
Throughout old earths expanse,
Sees the humble plebian stung
By the capitalistic wasp;
Has wisdom in it all,
Which corporal minds can't grasp.

Sometimes he'll move the stings
And change the strife perchance
Then gilt-shod money kings
You'll cringe at your victim's glance;
Then slaves of the Million City
May master the golden hives,
Who'll raise a voice in pity
For the human vultures' lives?

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

RHODE ISLAND CAMPAIGN.

To all Socialists in Rhode Island:

On April 5th, the first Wednesday of next month, occurs the annual election of State officers and members of the General Assembly. The Socialist Labor party has nominated a full State ticket and candidates for the Assembly have been named in Central Falls, Pawtucket, Providence and Woonsocket as follows:

STATE TICKET.

(Put a cross (x) after each of these names where they appear on your ballot.)

Governor—Thomas F. Herrick.
Lieutenant Governor—John P. Curran.
Secretary of State—George A. Ballard.
Attorney-General—Bernard J. Murray.
General Treasurer—Moses Fassel.

ASSEMBLY TICKETS.

CENTRAL FALLS.

Senator—John Mackel.
Representatives—1st, John Brown; 2d, John Spellman; 3d, Thomas Callahan.

PAWTUCKET.

Senator—Charles H. Dana.
Representatives—1st, John W. Stephenson; 2d, John H. Barker; 3d, Jos. Rioux; 4th, Joshua Robinson; 5th, Nelson White; 6th, Austin J. Boudreau.

PROVIDENCE.

Senator—Franklin E. Burton.
Representatives—1st, John E. Barry, 2d, Thomas Donahue; 3d, Nathaniel J. Niles; 4th, Joseph Wittum; 5th, Anthony McDonald; 6th, Ernest Sherwood; 7th, Edward W. Theinert; 8th, Patrick J. Layden; 9th, John Duffy; 10th, Benjamin L. Gershanick; 11th, James McGuigan; 12th, John H. Rigney.

WOONSOCKET.

Senator—Moise Denault.
Representatives:—1st, George Ferris; 2d, Thomas F. Reilly; 3d, Bernhard Head; 4th, Idola J. Tetreau; 5th, Augustin J. Bilodeau.

Heretofore we have had Assembly tickets in Pawtucket and Providence only. The growth of the movement has brought two other cities to keep them company, and the Sections now formed and in process of formation in other localities, will in a few more years join them in making a breach for the ingress of the S. L. P. into our new State House.

All this promises well for the future, but this and the splendid vote of the S. L. P. in our State are not the result of inactive hoping. Just going to the polls and putting in one's ballot has not produced it. It has taken hard work. Meetings have been held from one end of the State to the other and comrades have given their time and energies to speak at them; Socialism has been talked and explained everywhere—on the street, in the house and in the shops; literature has been sold and leaflets and appeals distributed. We have voted and we have impelled others to vote. Such efforts as these have sent our vote up. But are we to stop here? Are we to imagine our work is done and "let the thing take care of itself?" Now and then someone croaks out such nonsense as an excuse to shirk the responsibility shouldered.

We have started this fight with an intention to see it finished. We have taken our stand against the parties and the tricksters of capitalism with a purpose to seize every chance to unmask them and make them disgusting and nauseous to the wage workers. We have not only set out to open up the path that leads to emancipation from wage slavery and to educate the workers into taking it, but we have also assumed the task to bear our share in speedily inaugurating the Socialist Commonwealth. Such a purpose permits no let up, no falling asleep to wait dreamingly on election day. It means we must strive with a vigor that will not abate short of wiping out this devilish industrial system that makes the misery, the self-denial, the bodily torture and mental anguish of the working class the all-essential elements for debauchery, luxury, impudence, insolence, thievery and murder by the capitalist class.

There is work here for us, and each one must bend to it with tireless zeal, or count himself a knave, or coward, or idiot. The capitalist press, the politicians and our masters are waiting eagerly and anxiously for the returns from the balloting. They shudder now at the cold chills our vote sent through them last spring, and the repetition of the dose last fall made them clamor with amazement. Their studious silence now shows they are watching in fear lest the S. L. P. vote on April 5 grows to a larger forecast of Socialist triumph.

Sections, Branches, Comrades, let us not disappoint them. Remember election day is the time for the workers to assert themselves. Get all Socialists to the polls on the first Wednesday in April. Canvass the vote thoroughly everywhere. Obtain the names and addresses of all supporters in the several districts and, as you go around distributing the appeals, call on these personally, wake them up to the necessity of voting, inspire them to prevail on all their Socialist friends and acquaintances to do the same, and give no peace or rest until the polls close. After reading this, ACT upon it.

To all Socialists, and especially to all organized Socialists, English-speaking, German, French and Scandinavian Socialists in Rhode Island, the State Committee appeals in these last days before election to remind you of your duty to yourselves and your class:

Vote yourselves;
Urge others to vote;
Personally see that all Socialists vote.

Rhode Island State Committe,
T. CURRAN, Secretary.
Providence, R. I., March 20.

A third 5,000 edition of the pamphlet "What Means this Strike?" is now out. Its large sale is a gratifying sign of the times, and it is an evidence of the class of literature that is most useful and, consequently, best called for.

Uncle Sam & Brother Jonathan

Brother Jonathan—Those ridiculous "anti-trust," "anti-octopus" shouters!

Uncle Sam—They are ridiculous.

B. J.—Why, think of the increased productive powers of a trust: it is just like an improved machine. Who would go back to the hand loom or the stage coach? No one! (With increased enthusiasm.) An improved machine produces so much more wealth; so does the trust. The idiots who would "smash the trust!" they are no better than the idiots who wanted to smash the machine!

U. S.—You got that straight; none but idiots, or schemers who try to dupe the idiots, shout "Smash the Trust!"

B. J.—And think of the un-Americanism—

U. S.—The what?

B. J.—The UN-AMERICANISM of such an idea as the anti-trust notion!

U. S.—"Un-Americanism"?

B. J. (testily)—Yes: Un-A-mer-i-canism; did you understand that?

U. S.—Inasmuch as to which?

B. J.—Inasmuch as it is wholly an un-American attitude.

U. S.—That is very much like saying a thing is yellow inasmuch as yellow it is. Why is it "un-American" to want to smash the trust.

B. J.—Why? Just think of such a question! Don't you see it is "un-American"? Why, of course you do.

U. S.—I don't see it.

B. J.—The devil, you don't? Why, man, trust-smashing simply flies in the face of the founders of this country.

U. S.—Now at least you have given a reason; it may be a bad one; but still a reason it is. Let's see. The founders of this country were the typical Americans, and their ways were typically "American"?

B. J.—That's it.

U. S.—I say so too.

B. J. (smileful)—You do?

U. S.—Certainly. But preserve your smiles. Now, then, tell me, Did those founders of our country work with little capital or with big capital?

B. J. (beginning to look sober)—Hem! They worked with little capital.

U. S.—Each for himself?

B. J.—Y-e-s—

U. S.—And did they produce large quantities of wealth?

B. J.—N-o-o—

U. S.—Such a thing as a single concern operating thousands of men did not exist?

B. J.—N-o—

U. S.—Or a big farm covering thousands of acres, all under cultivation?

B. J.—N-o-o—

U. S.—Consequently the improved machinery of production implied in the trust was not known to them?

B. J.—N-n-n-o—

U. S.—And they worked with very small machinery—

B. J.—The devil take you! I see what you are driving at now.

U. S.—Cool, cool; no profanity. And can you escape from the trap? Can you escape the conclusion that it is the trust-smashers who are truly "American," while the trust-upholders are the "un-American" ones?

B. J.—No, I cant. Then you too are a trust-smasher?

U. S.—Not much. The trust is an improved means of production; as such it is capable of being a blessing. The trouble with that improved means of production is that it is held by private holders and THEREFORE it becomes a curse to the people. Those who want to smash it are truly "American" in so far as "Americanism" means the ways of our ancestors. If there is any honor in being over a hundred years behind the times, that honor surely belongs to the trust-smashers. But the intelligent man is not an oyster. He does not glory in immobility; on the contrary, his pride is the capacity to move onward. "Americanism" in the sense of the ways of our Founders is a thing of the past. The trust, in so far as it is a means of improved production is good; we want that; and the same intelligence that shows us its excellencies shows us also its defects: we shall preserve its excellence by upholding it; we shall remove its defects by nationalizing it.

B. J. (swaying backward and forward and moaning)—Oh my "Americanism," my "Americanism"!

U. S.—Is no good, eh?

B. J.—Seems not!

U. S.—Cheer up, old fellow. The true lover of the word "American" is not he that would keep us in our national childhood; nor he who would allow himself to be humbugged by the word, as you were doing; but he who, revering the past for all that it deserves, is ready to use that past as a stepping stone for higher reaches.

LECTURES.

MARIE BRUCKMAN, "The Class Struggle," March 26, at 34th and 35th A. D.'s headquarters, 149th street and Third avenue, New York.

SIMON POLLAK, "The French Commune," March 28, 65 Columbia street, New York.

A. S. BROWN, "The Labor Movement in America," March 26, Workingmen's Educational Club, 528 East 11th street, New York.

M. HILLQUIT, "The Commune," March 28, Excelsior Literary Society, 161 Monroe street, New York.

JAMES ALLMAN, "The Philosophy of Warfare," March 24, 98 Avenue C, New York.

HOWARD BALKAM, "A Contrast," March 26, 98 Avenue C, New York.

L. F. KEINARD, "The Class Struggle," free stereopticon illustrated lecture, March 29, Harlem Lyceum, 107th street and Third avenue.

THE S. L. P. AND RELIGION.

[Issued by the Press Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Canada, Section London, Ont.]

Many false assertions are made regarding the attitude of the Socialist Labor party of Canada towards other movements outside its own economic organization. It is incumbent therefore occasionally to prepare a statement of the position taken by the S. L. P. in this country on certain matters in regard to which it is grossly misrepresented.

This misrepresentation arises in some cases from ignorance, in others false views are deliberately circulated by individuals or parties having a "vested interest" in keeping public opinion from arriving at the truth regarding the principles of the International Socialist organization, represented in Canada by the Socialist Labor party only.

One illustration of this ignorance, on the one hand, and deliberate falsification, on the other hand, is that ancient yarn about "dividing upthe accumulated wealth of the world," the proceeds of unpaid labor. The "divvy up" business is no part of the programme of the S. L. P. of Canada, it is simply a scare-crow raised by the enemies of truth to frighten timid investigators away from the feast of economic truths embodied in our literature and propaganda.

Another illustration of ignorance and misrepresentation is in regard to the teachings of the Socialist Labor party on trade unionism.

Ignorance on this matter is chiefly due to the influence of ward-heelers and paid agents of the capitalist political parties, who since trade unions were first organized in Canada have abused the confidence of the workers and been the betrayers of the labor movement. On the divvy up and trade union misinterpretations of the S. L. P. we will have more to say at a future time.

On the present occasion our special purpose is to drive a nail into the "lie" circulated by some among those who name themselves "Christian Socialists," asserting that the Socialist Labor party of Canada is antagonistic to religion. The words "Socialist and Socialism" are often loosely and falsely applied so as to be confusing to the uninitiated. We must call attention, however, to the fact that these terms have become prominent and possess special significance owing to the energetic labors of those International Socialist organizations with which we, the S. L. P. of Canada, are directly allied, whose political organization and economic programme is clean cut, and well defined on certain lines common to all affiliated Socialist bodies in any country of Europe as well as in the United States and Canada. All these politically organized Socialist bodies make specific demand for the collective ownership of all the machinery of production and distribution of commodities.

That being the case, it is reasonable to say that there is a certain element of dishonesty and fraudulent misrepresentation on the part of those who shunned the term Socialist in the early days of pioneer work and popular disapproval of our party name, and who now perform acrobatic feats in their haste to appropriate the term Socialist since it has become popular by virtue of the heroic labors and sacrifices of our comrades in all countries, while at the same time these "Christians" refuse to comply with the essential requirements of clean-cut political action, and the full programme for collective ownership of economic machinery.

The characteristic of a true Socialist is to be an economic revolutionist. That being so, it will be seen that unless some evidence to the contrary be produced from our platform and principles, the attitude of the Socialist Labor party of Canada, as an organization is wholly neutral towards dogmatic theology and sectarian issues, and our attitude towards the warring sects is the same, viz., "neutral."

Popular confusion on this point is encouraged by the dishonest writings of those enemies to true Socialism, whose impure motives lead them to apply a course of criticism in regard to the Socialist Labor party that would discredit them in public opinion if they adopted the same arguments against any other political body.

A striking illustration or the deliberate efforts sometimes made to discredit us and to poison the minds of many against the S. L. P., who might otherwise become active Socialist workers is before us in the editorial columns of a recent issue of a pseudo Socialist weekly, whose editor having been discredited by other organizations, now seeks to make capital for himself by appropriating the value of the prestige he now realizes is about to attach itself to Canadian Socialism in the near future.

This misleader of his reading constituency has deliberately falsified the attitude of the S. L. P. in Canada towards religion, for the purpose, apparently of his special appeal for subscriptions to his paper mailed free to four thousand of the clergy of Canada in the name of our "Christian Comrades." Christian Socialism cannot afford deliberate falsehood as a characteristic of any of its spokesmen. We again affirm that the Socialist Labor party, as an organization is "neutral" in its attitude to sectarian issues, but most "positive" in its attitude towards all that is good and true.

We realize that the world has in the past adopted a system of economics, which is destructive and subversive in its operation to the very life and well-being of the human race, viz., the system of private and individual ownership of the land and tools of production and distribution, under capitalism. A system which impoverishes, and imposes unbearable burdens on, the large majority of workers, greater than they can endure.

We further realize that the wretchedness, poverty, starvation, crime, sin and misery of our people are directly traceable to this system which is alike destructive of all the noble ideals, moral virtues and material well-being of the human family.

This system has cursed and ruined us through the ages that are past, and bids fair to make life an intolerable torture in the future, (as it is to many at present), when the trend of concentration, for the individual profit of the few, shall reach its climax; and the thousand ills inseperable from the system that defies and legitimizes selfish greed and the mad lust for wealth, has culminated in the chaotic misery of the race, the breaking down of our so-called civilization, and the lapse of the people into savagery and semi-barbarism. As a complete antidote to these evils, the Socialist Labor party champions the reversal of the economic system from individualism to collectivism, and the co-operation of human brotherhood. The consequent annihilation of all incentives to personal or corporate greed, and the low, brutal and degrading lusts to which we are now subject, will leave the race free to receive divine impulses, will stimulate and bring into healthy activity, holy ambition, to be and to do. We know that the possibility for all advance in science, in art, philosophy or religion, will be immensely increased, and low and brutal desires and impulses will give place to the rising sun of pure aspiration for all advancement. There will no longer be any poor if men are willing to labor. With the hideous specter of want banished; beneficient love and brotherly regard restored to its normal condition in our poor old world, life will become a pleasure for all, and true happiness a certainty. We, the Socialist Labor party claim that a life in accordance with the basic laws of justice and truth in economics, is absolutely binding on all men. That no one should ignore the cry for justice of the oppressed, nor refuse food to the hungry. We claim that from our present system in its inhuman cruelties of principle, springs our spirit of militarism, which is blighting and devastating the whole earth, and that the wretchedness, wrong and misery; which are chronic and rampant in our midst, are the legitimate results of our commercial battles, robberies and frauds, which are more deadly than was with bullets and bayonets.

This system is condemned and its end decreed.

The consummation produced by evolution is destined to usher in a nobler and a better regime, and its name is Socialism.

Whether the above aims and aspirations as incentives in our Herculean work of converting the world to Socialism, will be accounted to us as "religion," we cannot tell, but this much we can say, that they are sufficient to tension our muscles, and to nerve our hearts, to use such strength as we possess, for the achievement of what appears to us such a noble, and much to be desired consummation.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

How to Organize Sections.

All persons dissatisfied with present political and economic conditions, and who believe that the land, water works, gas works, telephone, and telegraph lines, the commercial highways on land and sea, with all their appurtenances and equipments; all the mills, mines, factories, machinery, means of production and agencies of distribution, created by the efforts of the laboring class through all the centuries of the past, ought of right to be nationalized, and operated for the benefit of collective humanity, and who are convinced that the disinherited producing class can and must transform the capitalistic methods of production and distribution into a social and co-operative system, are hereby invited to identify themselves with the Socialist Labor party, which alone goes to the root of our social and economic evils.

1. Any ten persons may organize themselves into a Section provided they accept the platform and constitution of the S. L. P. and sever their connection, absolutely, with all other political parties.

2. OFFICERS TO ELECT.

1.—Organizer.
2.—Recording and Corresponding Secretary.
3.—Financial Secretary.
4.—Treasurer.
5.—Literary Agent.
6.—Chairman, each meeting.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1.—Reading of minutes.
2.—New members.
3.—Correspondence.
4.—Financial Report.
5.—Report of Organizer.
6.—Report of Committees.
7.—Unfinished Business.
8.—New Business.

4. There shall be no initiation fee charged. Amount of monthly dues is fixed by each Section. A monthly remittance of ten cents per member shall be made to the National Executive Committee.

5. A full report of the first meeting, including a list of members, with inclosure of 10 cents per capita is necessary to obtain a charter.

6. Per capita checks are furnished by the National Executive Committee at 10 cents each; such checks are pasted in monthly column on the membership card, and charged to members at such excess rate as will cover the amount of dues fixed by the Section.

7. Each Section shall hold a regular business meeting at least once a month, and semi-monthly meetings for public discussion or lectures on political or economic questions.

8. Quarterly reports of the numerical strength and financial standing of members, party progress and prospects, shall be promptly sent to the National Executive Committee.

9. Any person residing in a city or town where no section of the party exists may make direct application to the National Secretary, inclosing one month's dues, and will thus be enrolled as member at large.

For pamphlets, leaflets, platforms and other information, address the National Secretary.

HENRY KUHN,
184 William street, New York City.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

As to "Expressions"—Discussion Closed.

To THE PEOPLE.—I wish to state right here and now, that I am more than satisfied with the ventilation of the question I raised in THE PEOPLE; and while agreeing that when you get the term "blood-sucking parasites" thoroughly sifted out, the term undoubtedly is truthfully applied, I still object to the S. L. P., as the S. L. P., using such terms in its papers or pamphlets.

It is all right, in my opinion, for individual members to use such terms, if by so doing they can elevate or better the conditions of the race, but it is bad policy I think, for the party to use them.

In England the term blood-sucker is a vulgar term meaning nothing. The term "God damned" is another term which in the abstract means nothing, and is used only to give more force to the word "lie." Sift it out, and it means a lie condemned by God, (which all lies are), and if you say it is a lie, and know it to be one, there is no good done by adding "God damned" onto the front of it. This also applies to "blood-sucking."

And now allow me to break forth into rhyme:

I must still protest
Against my comrades (Spencer and the rest)
They've held me up to (awful?) ridicule
And for my pains they think that I'm a fool;
But wond'rous as the news may seem to you
I sympathize with them in half their view.
Those are IN FACT "blood-sucking parasites."
Who rob the ignorant toilers of their rights.
But this the reason that I raised a cry:
A lie's a lie, but not a "—— damned lie."
A parasite may be a parasite,
But vulgarisms should be hid from sight.
By all means speak the truth to Shylock's face,
But let not vulgar terms our cause disgrace.
I thank the comrades for their ridicule
But let no vulgarisms be their rule.
I may perhaps have used strong terms at times
To help me with my Socialistic rhymes,
But though the poet's license I abused
No vulgar terms were in my (Poems?) used.

JAS. X. BOULT.

Vancouver, B. C., March 19.

[The excellent spirit Comrade Boult gives his closing answer in to the protracted, though one-sided, debate on "Expressions," coupled with his latest illustration to fortify his point, render a closing and settling word easy. His illustration in the case of the word "lie" does not apply. If the pre-fixing of the compound "blood-suckers" to "parasite" had no other meaning or purpose than to add force to the word "parasite," like in the illustration which he gives, then would he be absolutely right. But that is not the case. All lies are, as he says, condemned by God; to introduce the word "lie" with words to the above effect is indeed reprehensible surplussage. Not so, however, with the word "parasite"; parasites are not all alike; they differ in important particulars; there are several sorts of parasites; parasites on animate and parasites on inanimate bodies; parasites that suck blood, and parasites that don't, that suck plant and other non-sanguinous substances. To say "parasite" only is to use a vague word, a word merely indicating parasitical habits, without specifying the specialized source of nutriment. To preface the "word" with "blood-sucking" is, accordingly, not the indulging in superilluous, merely force-adding, terms, but is to use an expletive. In the instance in question the expletive is important: it points the finger to the blood-thirsty instincts of the capitalist class, to the fact that it lives actually on animate, on human life, on blood. Such an expletive is correct; neither should the correctness of a term be allowed to be lamed by considerations of notions that attach to otherwise correct terms in lands far away from that land in which the term is used.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

As to Taxes.

To THE PEOPLE.—In your issue of March 5, Uncle Sam endeavors to convince Brother Jonathan that "All their jabber of Labor being crushed by taxes was pure bunco." Now the "Volkszeitung" of Tuesday last, 7th instant, prints, to the contrary, an entire article to show that "besides the workers being crushed by their exploiters at the process of production, they in ADDITION are crushed by the cruel damnable capitalistic system of taxation." Which, then, of the two party organs expresses the official view of the party and of Socialist economics in the matter? If you would, kindly oblige me by demonstrating by what authority you do claim your opinion to be both the official opinion of the American S. L. P. and of universal Marxian economics.

YOUNG SOCIALIST.

New York, March 8.

[In the first place, you are in error as to the two party organs disagreeing. The New York "Volkszeitung" is not a party organ. The German party organ is the New York "Vorwaerts." Although the "Vorwaerts" is to a great extent made up of matter that appears in the "Volkszeitung," the "Volkszeitung" article of the 7th instant, that you refer to, was wisely rejected by the "Vorwaerts." The S. L. P. party organs in the land are absolutely at one both on the theory of taxation and on the tactical manner of treating it.

And now, as to the subject itself. A theory is not right or wrong "upon authority." It is right or wrong according as the arguments in its support are sound or unsound. You are switched off on a wrong track when you come grasping for authority. The Uncle Sam & Brother Jonathan of March 5 presented arguments on which the conclusion is based. Did you understand them? If so, do you accept or reject them? If the latter, upon what grounds? That method of treatment would bring on a more intelligent discussion than simply the asking for "authority." That man's affiliation is not worth having that would bow down before "authority," whatever that authority may be. We must guard against the two extremes—equally baneful: the extreme of blind submission to authority, and the extreme of rebellion against unanswerable arguments for the mere sake of rebellion.

The article in THE PEOPLE proceeded from the unquestionable law of wages. The law establishes that the share that Labor gets of the wealth itself produces is determined by the law of value of merchandise; Labor, under capitalism, being itself a merchandise. This being thus, it follows that taxes, while certainly paid out of the product of Labor, are paid, not by the working class, but by the capitalist class; that is to say, taxes are paid out of that portion of the product of labor that the capitalist class fleeces the workingmen of anyhow or, in shorter terms, taxes are paid out of surplus values or surplus wealth. Like the law of values, this law of taxation is a central truth, subject in its external manifestations to perturbing causes, that, however, do not overthrow the central principle. Indeed, this law of taxation, that taxes come essentially from surplus wealth, i. e., from stolen property in the pockets of the capitalist class, is but a corollary of the law of wages. All this was explained in THE PEOPLE'S article.

In view of these arguments, the "Volkszeitung" article is fundamentally defective. Not a line appears there to indicate the central truth as to the source of taxation; on the contrary; says the "Volkszeitung":

"he who has to pay them (the taxes) is, according to our system of taxation, ever and ever again the masses of the working people."

This sentence preaches a doctrine that is essentialiy false, as shown above.

We would recommend to you to analize the two positions yourself; you will then find that THE PEOPLE'S is right, the other false;—or the law of values, and with it the law of wages, must first be thrown overboard. But if by all means you need the reassurance of "authority," here it is:

Look up the chapter on "Taxation" (Steuern) in Kautsky's "Erfurter Programm." You will there find it shown from paragraph to paragraph that, by means of taxes and ever increasing taxes, the Government reduces the amount of surplus wealth, i. e., stealings in the pockets of the capitalist class. The chapter closes with these words:

The State becomes ever dearer, its burdens ever heavier. The capitalists and large landed proprietors, as a matter of course, seek wherever they hold the weapon of government, to roll off the burden as much as possible upon the shoulders of the other classes. But from these there is ever less and less to fetch; thus, despite all the tricks of Messrs. Exploiters, their own surplus values are bound to be pared off ever more in the interest of the State.

That much for the theoretic part of the question. Now for the tactical manner of treating it.

Looked into from this side, the "Volkszeitung's" article is not only tactless but mischievous, and these qualities readily transpire without the need of comparisons. To first maintain that the working class pays the taxes, to elaborate that point in two-thirds of an article a column long, and then in the closing passages to give the warning to the workingmen not to vote for any of the capitalist parties, even if these raise the issue of lower taxes, but to vote for the S. L. P., because it alone aims at the main issue, as the "Volkszeitung" does; to first emphasize the heaviness of the burden and right away refuse to join those who promise relief is a reproduction of that old-time, clumsy, tactless and pretentiously dogmatic method of the party's propaganda which earned for it the appellation of pig-headed; which caused it to be charged with holding the absurd position of refusing half a loaf if it could not get the whole of it; and, worst of all, that confused the workers, rendered progress hard, if not impossible, and goes to confirm the charge we recently brought against the "Volkszeitung" that its tactics explained and were responsible for the slowness of progress from the quarter of the German element in this neighborhood.

To maintain that the heavy taxes "laid upon the country" by the last Congress DO COME FROM THE SHARE THAT THE WORKING CLASS WOULD OTHERWISE ENJOY, is simply to work into the hands of that element of the capitalist class that regularly goes with the same false economics, only knowingly so, before the workers in order to steal the Labor vote so as to save itself from the taxes that oppress it; all talk of the "main issue" is bound to evaporate under such circumstances.

Whatever share of the burden of taxation falls upon the workers is too slight to deserve mention in the face of the heavy, crushing burden of the exploitation that the capitalist system inflicts upon them. To spend much time upon that, especially to devote a preponderance of space to the subject is like filling two-thirds of a one-column article, that treats of a man who is bleeding at his vitals, with a disquisition on the quantity of blood sucked up from his body by a mosquito that perched on his nose. Such conduct is puerile; it is misleading; and, according to the importance of the subject, becomes criminally so.—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

As to the New Move in Massachusetts.

To THE PEOPLE.—Since Massachusetts voted to form a society to raise funds to place an organizer in the field, it will be necessary for the Sections to undertake the work at once, so that there may be no delay. The State needs both education and organization, so the only way for us to arrive at this desired point is to send out a thoroughly competent man, who will develop those Sections which need development, will form Sections wherever possible, and will break in new districts. Nearly 200 comrades voted for this plan, and at least half of them should be willing to contribute ten cents a week to help along the most important undertaking with which the State has yet been concerned. We shall need from $25 to $30 each week, and this will necessitate at least 250 paying members in the society. It seems possible at the present writing to obtain over 100 in Boston alone. If this is so, then if the Sections could each average 5 members, and would send the returns with regularity, the financial part of the programme is solved. We should make this the greatest year in the history of the movement, and before the next State convention, we should have at least half as many more Sections as we have now. A State with 10,000 voters demands an organizer, and more work can be accomplished if we go about it systematically, than if we continue to put a man in for a few weeks during the campaign and then allow the whole State to lie fallow for nearly a year. It is, furthermore, wrong for us to allow such cities as Brockton, Lowell, Salem, Quincy, etc., to go untouched, when a little intelligent work would bring them around. It will be easier for us to commence now to do the work properly, than it will be for us to attempt to undo the work which may be done improperly. The chances for organization were never so good, and it is to be hoped that next month will see a man regularly employed by the State.

The society which is to be formed to raise the necessary amount of money will have no other function than that of paying dues for the one purpose of aiding the S. C. C. The Sections have the men who can do this work, and these members of the Sections who can afford to, should at once band themselves together, and roll the ball along. The best results will surely follow such actions, and those comrades who are willing to sacrifice a little to help the party, will see a great return in new Sections, new members and increased vote. It should be remembered that voting for an organizer is not necessarily having one without farther work. We must form our societies, and we must obtain the co-operation of every Socialist we can. Some will be unable to offer much assistance, but all loyal members will do their share of the necessary work, and if they cannot contribute, will at least help forward the formation of the society. The Sections must do this work, and as the members band together for no other purpose than furnishing the necessary money, there will be no expense, and all the funds can be turned over to the S. C. C.

FRANK MacDONALD.

Stoneham, Mass., March 9.

Debsism in Good Setting at New Bedford, Mass.

To THE PEOPLE.—He of "Armory Fame" (?) at last arrived in New Bedford and departed, his arrival was due to the Central Trades' Council of New Bedford. A few preliminary words about this organization will not be amiss.

The Chairman, Math. Hart by name, is one of the most confirmed bar-room loafers in town as his occupation gives him the opportunity at the expense of the Weavers' Union; he is the same Math. Hart, who, with other "pure and simplers," interviewed candidates for the Mayoralty, Parker and Brownell, and tried to get concessions from them. Parker would have nothing to do with them, while Brownell promised to do what he could (?) for them; the union men, Hart included, bear in mind, voted to indorse Brownell for Mayor and immediately thereupon this Math. Hart was found working tooth and nail for the success of Parker. The organization contains Republicans and Democrats, Christian Socialists, Mugwumps, and Opportunists with no fixed object other than to take trips, junkets or any old thing of value at the expense of the class they came from. These people, with the above notorious Hart as chairman, sat on the platform and served as a good setting for Mr. James F. Carey. The above Hart called the meeting to order and said the speaker would answer any question put to him bearing on his address, PROVIDED IT WAS IN WRITING. This was done so no one would know what the question was.

As far as the address itself is concerned, it was meaningless and flat except for the following passages that are worth remembering:

"The S. D. P. of Germany and the S. D. P. of America are working hand in hand." (?)

"There are 3 Socialist parties in this country; but the S. D. P. will be the only one admitted to the International Congress." (???)

"I will get out of any party that I do not believe in."—And yet right there he said he did not favor the "farmers' plank" of the S. D. P. platform. In other towns he repudiates the "collective ownership plank." Thus he has repudiated his whole platform and yet he remains in that party (?) of his.

The man was the picture of guilt and misery; he deserved pity, and received it from the ladies present, who thought he was "sick," and I guess he was when confronted with a hall full of red buttons. But "sick" as he looked during his speech, his look of guilt and "sickness" grew infinitely more marked when the questions began. I'll give a few:

Question 1.—"Are you a member of a trade organization, and if so, how long have you been so identified?"

Answer.—"Yes; joined K. of L. at 17 and remained a member until they departed this life, and also a member of the International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union; am square on the books, and here is my due card."

Question 2.—"Was there a strike of the lasters during the winter of 1895?"

Answer.—"I-e-e-s. I think s-o-o. About 3,500 out I guess. I think there was two or three strikes."

Question 3.—"Was there two international unions or organizations involved?"

Answer (after a long pause and evident suspicion that he was in trouble).—"Three unions, K. of L. and cutters, also lasters." (Face as white as a sheet.)

Question 4.—"Did you say or ever tell any one that Pomeroy, the agent of the union, sat at an Executive Board meeting and used the information which he there got under a pledge of secrecy to give to Finn, a manufacturer, to the prejudice of the strikers?"

Carey was so bothered that he tried to play upon his audience by making the statement that the question was improper as the man accused was not present to defend himself. But a comrade jumped to his feet and said the person accused WAS present and that HE was the individual. It was a picnic to watch the facid expressions indulged in by Carey. He shifted from one foot to the other, and was a sorry looking representation of the S. D. P. about that time.

The "Tank" came forward and relieved Carey by refusing to allow him to answer, and Carey was much relieved. An honest man would have insisted upon answering, as Carey must have known by his audience that the question, although written, WAS KNOWN TO SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF HIS AUDIENCE.

Carey has a new excuse, this is the 12th, for Armory building. "My dear friends," said he, "I was asked if a Socialist believed in upholding the law. Yes, certainly, I answered; well, the law says you shall provide a sanitary building for the militia; and as the building was unfit for occupation, and as some of the boys were members and good Socialists, I voted for it. And now a word on what they say that I was getting too big for them to handle. You bet I was too big for certain men to handle; and we were getting tired of it, so we voted to resign and did so. I was accused of stealing my resignation, but the fact is the resignation was taken by a member of the S. L. P. who did not resign with us. (!!!) The S. L. P. tactics are fast driving the best men of the party from it, there is Gordon (!!!), Squire P. Putney (!!!) and Bau (!!!) as proof of my assertion. This antagonism of the trades unions must stop because they are class-conscious."(!!!)—Well, if a Secretary of a labor union running on a Republican ticket is class-consciousness it is miraculous they have made such dismal failures in bettering the condition of the wage earners, and the Democrats and Republicans agreeing upon a candidate can only be brought about by the use of workers having a market price and obtainable at any time within the limits of any pure and simple trade union, the officers of which, as Carey KNOWS, are ripe for any deviltry.

We drove the lie down Carey's throat when he said his party (?) was international and asked him to prove that it was even national. His answer was to hand out a copy of the "Social Democrat."

Carey has done us a good turn by letting us see that we had a comrade who got tired of the long journey and fell by the wayside, one who was respected by all but at the same time was known to be weak-minded, and whose departure has been the cause of three new members sending in their names.

S. F. LYNCH.

New Bedford, Mass., March 11.

Prize Offered.

To THE PEOPLE.—I will give a prize of $10 for the best essay on the following subject: The Doctrine of Socialism: a—Ethical, b—Political, c—Economic, d—Historical. The papers will be judged on the following: Accuracy of statement, soundness, unity and elevation of arguments, vigor and refinement of style. Maximum and minimum number of words for a, b and d, 1,000 and 750 respectively; for c, 1,400 and 1,000 respectively.

University graduates are barred. Papers must be in by May 15, 1899. Stamps for return of papers must be enclosed.

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Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

U. W. R., ST. LOUIS, MO.—Shall publish your article on capital punishment at the earliest convenient opportunity: its method of treatment commends it. Fail not to acquire Morgan's Ancient Society, you may change your mind respective its relative merits to Letourneau's. Shall notify Labor News Company as to the latter's Sociology.

J. H. A., LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Article referred to has not been received. We have been otherwise pretty lucky with the mails at this end of the line. With the exception of two letters from the English party organization, both of which were evidently stolen by some mail authority, there has been no break worth mentioning.

G. A. E., DETROIT, MICH.—The matter can not be published "verbatim" as you desire: it is too full of mistakes, and many passages are too confused and clumsy to go in that way. What shall be done with it?

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The following books are not Socialist, but bourgeois rationalist. They are classical exponents of bourgeois thought. To the Socialist their interest is mainly literary and historical. They are also well worth reading as showing what is NOT Socialism.

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HENRY KUHN, Secretary.

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THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONGRESS OF 1900.

The following circular addressed by the Committee of the "entente Socialiste" to the Socialist and working class organizations of all countries, for the preparatory conference for the International Congress of 1900, appeared in the "Petite Republique" of the 7th instant:

"Comrades:—As the International Congress cannot be held in Germany, our German comrades have appealed to the French Socialists, in accordance with the decision of the London Congress, to organize it in Paris in 1900. Upon the French Socialists, therfore, falls the duty of proposing to their comrades of all countries the measures of organization. We, therefore, invite you to a preliminary Conference to decide the conditions under which the International Congress shall be held. It is in the name of the whole French Socialist Party that we send this invitation. The five great national organizations which compose the party—the Confederation of Independent Socialists of France, the Federation of Socialist Workers of France, the French "Parti Ouvrier," the Revolutionary Socialist "Parti Ouvrier," the Revolutionary Socialist party—are grouped in a joint Committee to fraternally deliberate on common interests. In this Committee are represented, therfore, all the Socialist forces of France.

"This Committee is constituted on the basis of the essential principles of Socialism: Socialization of the means of production and exchange, international combination and action of the workers, conquest of political power by the proletariat organized in a class-conscious party. The Congress is to be a political Socialist Congress, it is on the basis of the essential principles of the party adopted by our Joint Committee as well as by the Socialists of all countries that we propose to constitute it. We wish to thus prevent the disputes which have interfered with the proceedings of previous international congresses.

"It seems to us that we shall thus conform to the true spirit of the London Congress. It is true that that appeared to adopt the principle of a mixed congress, part political, part trade unionist. But in appealing to the trade unionist groups the London Congress asks that they should agree to political action. The intervention of trade union groups in the coming Congress, therefore, will be a mark of their acceptance of political action.

"But it seems to us evident that this political action must be exercised in the Socialist sense. To demand from the trade union groups the acceptance of political action and not to ask them to agree to the socialization of the means and instruments of production and the international combination of the workers would be to admit reactionary working class organizations, such as are enrolled in Catholic bodies, or are permeated with a spirit of retrogressive nationalism. This would be to deprive the working class represented at the Congress of its class character, since it can assert itself only in opposing to bourgeois property social property, and to bourgeois cosmopolitanism, or to reactionary Chauvinism, working class internationalism.

"Doubtless, as the London Congress wisely decided, it could scarcely be asked of the trade union groups to commit themselves to a constant and habitual political action; but it is necessary to ask that their delegates to the International Socialist Congress should accept as the general basis of their mandate the essential principles of Socialism.

"It is quite clear that in thus defining its vital principles Socialism obeys the law of all organisms which can live only in determining themselves. But, so far as we are concerned, we do not desire by any arbitrary or sectarian interpretations to reduce the field of the Congress or to narrow the entry thereto. When we speak of the Socialist conquest of political power, we do not mean either to disdain or to put in a second place the economic organization of the proletariat. Without this cooperative basis, without this trade grouping, the political action of Socialism would lose itself in the void, and on the day of victory the proletarian class would not be able to seize the administration of the transformed property; it would remain in a state of tutelage.

"Also, having been advised that some trade union groups of different countries, and in particular one from the Trade Union Congress of France, assembled at Rennes, had taken the initiative in convoking at Paris an International Trade Union Congress, we could do no less than encourage this work and assure them of our most hearty sympathy. We are certain that in manifesting itself under the double form, economic and political, the universal proletariat will give to the world the impression of a complete force. The two aspects of working class action can thus manifest themselves without any conflict being apprehended.

"But at the same time it is very desirable that trade union organizations should be represented directly at the political Socialist Congress under the single condition of giving to their delegates a political Socialist mandate. Access to the political congress will be thus made as wide as possible, while at the same time all danger of confusion will be avoided. The International Socialist Congress at Paris will consecrate once more the principles affirmed in all countries for thirty years by the national and international congresses of our party.

"We may add that, in speaking of the Socialist conquest of power by the proletariat organized as a class-conscious party, we do not determine the manner of this political conquest. We cannot. Nor can we reduce it to Parliamentary action alone.

"Even in our own country there have been revolutionary events which have determined or marked the social or political movement; and the existing conditions in which Socialism has to act in the different countries of the world are too varied for us to enclose in a narrow formula the march of the proletariat towards power.

"But what it is essential to affirm is that the proletariat will never be emancipated by the goodwill of the governing classes; it is that it will enter into possession of its rights, that is to say, its property, only when it is strong. But it will not be strong until it seizes by collective and concerted action the power which is held to-day by the bourgeoisie.

"While not disdaining reforms and palliatives the Socialist party does not set before it as its supreme end the control of the political, juridical and military machinery of to-day. In acquiring power the Socialist proletariat will transform its mechanism as well as its objects. It is the organizations of the workers federated for production in common which will exercise this new power.

"It is not a question of substituting one governmental personnel for another, but of destroying the political power of the bourgeoisie, the fortress of its social power, in order to transform society. The State, the means of exploitation by the exploiting class, will be destroyed as soon as it is conquered and replaced by the community of labor.

"This definition of the political action of Socialism in determining our end, has the effect of dissipating all equivocation respecting the diversity of conceptions as to ways and means. Socialists have always affirmed that a true moral solidarity of the proletariat can result only from the free co-operation of intelligences within the limit of the essential principles defined in this circular.

"It is in this broad sense that we interpret the esential principles of Socialism as our joint Committee has adopted them, and as they are understood, if we are not mistaken, by International Socialism.

"We are assured beforehand that it is a noble sentiment of union in the struggle which will animate all the delegates of Socialism and of the proletariat, and we ask you to appoint, as early as possible, the delegates to the preliminary Conference, which we now suggest to you should be held at Brussels between the 20th and 30th of next May."

DETAILS.

(Continued from page 1.)

for his room-mate, Schulberg, and asked to be allowed to see him.

"Schulberg," said the Superintendent, "that's a quer kind of a name isn't it?"

"Not to me," answered Newman.

"What sort of a looking fellow is this Schulberg?"

Newman gave the Superintendent of Police a look of contempt and did not answer.

"Isn't he very ugly?" further inquired the mily Superintendeat.

"He's not over handsome."

"Does he not look like—like an Anarchist?"

"That depends upon what you think an Anarchist looks like. He's no Anarchist, he's a Socialist, which is an entirely different thing. Well, can I see him?"

At this juncture an officer entered from the telephone closet and asked for six more officers for Schoen's Mills, the scene of the strike.

"What was Schulberg arrested for?" inquired Newman.

"For drunkenness."

"What, Schulberg drunk?! Why, he never drank in his life."

"And for fighting on the street."

"Fighting on the street? Why, that can't be so, he would not hurt a fly. Why, Socialists are the most peaceable people in the world. If it were not for the Socialists, you would be having lots of trouble now, but the Socialists are keeping the strikers in order, and if you'd come up to the hall you'd soon change your mind about Socialism. Socialism is a grand movement for the oppressed and you'll find they recommend peaceable methods."

"Why do they come here then and incite these men to riot?"

"On the contrary, the Socialists are advising the men in almost every sentence not to commit disorder or violence and not to drink."

"Well, Schulberg has been released and will be home to-morrow, I think."

As soon as Newman could recover his surprise, he invited the Police Superintendent to hear Schulberg and left the office.

Schulberg had, however, been released that very day by a writ of habeas corpus, and we were glad to welcome him that night.

THE TWINS.

(Continued from page 1.)

displayed by the Democrats, and then notice the "isms" the "Journal" puts forth as good Republican war cries:

"Americanism"—that "ism" which at this hour stands for murder of the Filipinos, the violation of every tradition that is American; "Republicanism"—that "ism" which stands for Hazelton and Brooklyn, with the other foul murders of the working class which can be laid at the door of the Republican party along with the present misery of the working class; "McKinleyism"—that "ism" which stands for Hanna and his pure and simple Mine Workers' Union; the crusher of the lives of thousands of miners and other members of the working class.

Is not the editorial a photograph of the capitalist class with its two-faced party?

"That is good Democratic-Republican advice." The "Journal" means: "Try to fool the masses, who have no brains, with any nonsense, any shibboleth that is anti-something or pro-something." The Socialist Labor party, on the other hand, for every bogus "ism" with which the capitalist may try to deceive the unthinking ones will have a real one that will stand for something dear to the working class."

"Anti-Algerism" and "McKinleyism" are twin vultures, sired by capitalism, whose dam is fraud; "anti-expansion" and "Republicanism" are but the cries of the savage seeking to decoy his prey. All of the "isms" of the Republicans and Democrats mean death for the workers, therefore does the class-conscious working class set up against the capitalist "Republicanism" with its murders, its outrages, its robberies—, the workers' "Socialism," with its peace, its security, and immunity for the worker. Against the capitalist "anti-Algerism"—with its fraud, its weakness, and its cowardice —, the workers' "anti-capitalism," with its truth, strength, and bravery. Against the capitalist "McKinleyism" —with its miseries, its chains, its servitude—, we set up our "Workingmen of the world unite; you have nothing but your chains to lose and a world to gain."

Look you, therefore, workingmen at this: the Republican party and the Democratic party both serve your bosses, who now wax fat off the present anarchy, made possible by the capitalist ownership of the tools ye must use, and who, waxing fat thereon, know enough, as does the hog, to hold on to a good thing.

Look you further, knowing that only by controlling the political power can the capitalists maintain the capitalist ownership of said tools; and knowing likewise that you can, if united, gain that political power for yourselves, understand how necessary it is for the capitalists to keep you divided; therefore, it is necessary for them to lie to you and also play on your good qualities; and to do that work well they have their two parties.

Look you again, workingmen:

Many a time and oft have they played you in the past to your own undoing. At present you labor under "McKinleyism," "Republicanism," and "Algerism." Aforetime have you labored under "anti-McKinleyism," "anti-Republicanism," and "Democracy," "Clevelandism," and in the South and West your brothers labor under "Bryanism." The load ye labored under then was it any easier thn your present one?

Therefore, look you once more, workingmen. If you would live, you must have those things which make life possible, i. e., food, clothing, shelter, likewise must you have the tools with which to make them and the land from which to get them. To-day you have them not, because the class in control of the government says you shall not; therefore, workingmen, take control of that government by voting yourselves in and the capitalists out and thereby make it possible for you to have food, clothing, and shelter in abundance, by making the implements of production and distrubtion the collective property of those who work.

To do that you must not be caught with the fake cries of your masters, but must unite politically under the banner of the Socialist Labor party, and with the hammer of the Socialist vote smash both Democrat and Republican.

K.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time, it will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Secretary Robert Bandlow, 193 Champlain street, Cleveland, O.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.—National Executive Committee—Secretary George Moore, 61 Ryde street, Montreal.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—147 East 23rd street, New York City. (The party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

Result of the General Vote on the Candidates for National Secretary and for Members of the National Executive Committee.

CANDIDATES.	Sections. Greater New York	N. Y. Scandinavian	College Point	Coronna	Long Island City	Woodhaven	Wyckoff Heights	Richmond County	TOTALS
For National Secretary:									
Henry Kuhn	516	22	4	7	3	7	19	578	
F. E. Kirchner	193	1	2	31	3	4	234		
For National Ex. Comittee:									
L. Sanial	615	23	6	6	7	22	683		
C. H. Matchett	476	27	4	23	6	8	21	565	
A. Keep	385	22	3	2	2	12	426		
A. S. Brown	337	26	6	13	1	14	397		
P. Murphy	331	27	4	1	2	1	366		
J. Kinneally	332	17	2	13	364				
H. Stahl	272	2	30	6	19	329			
L. A. Malkiel	275	25	2	13	5	8	328		
A. Moren	238	19	2	6	262				
C. L. Furman	232	7	3	1	2	16	261		
W. H. Wherry	158	17	175						
E. Neppel	151	1	1	153					
W. Fahl	136	7	7	150					
E. Nueske	124	1	7	3	135				
F. A. W. Grube	113	2	7	122					
S. Berlin	102	1	3	106					
G. Rosenblath	83	12	1	7	2	105			
G. Ey	31	4	7	30	5	8	3	88	
R. Woodruff	42	29	5	76					
J. Hammer	68	1	69						
F. Richter	67	2	69						
P. H. Schmitt	63	1	1	65					
C. McCullough	19	7	29	6	3	64			
W. E. Ossberg	21	1	31	4	1	58			
H. Feidner	56	1	57						
C. B. Ehrhardt	6	1	7	18	4	2	38		
S. S. Schwartz	37	37							
J. Gerber	32	1	1	34					
O. Bissang	30	1	31						
A. C. Kihn	29	1	30						
J. Laffey	28	2	30						
J. F. Martin	27	1	1	29					
L. P. Weber	24	1	25						

The above vote elects for National Secretary: Henry Kuhn. For Members of the National Executive Committee: L. Sanial, C. H. Matchett, A. Keep, A. S. Brown, P. Murphy, J. Kinneally and H. Stahl.

HENRY KUHN, Secretary.

New York, March 22, 1899.

National Executive Committee.

Meeting of March 21, with H. Stahl in the chair. The financial report for the week ending March 18 showed: receipts, $121.60; expenditures, $69.48.

The canvass of the vote for National Secretary and members of the National Executive Committee was then taken up and the following declared elected: For National Secretary, Henry Kuhn; for members of the National Executive Committee, Lucien Sanial, Chas. H. Matchett, Arthur Keep, A. S. Brown, Patrick Murphy, John J. Kinneally and Henry Stahl. The Secretary was instructed to notify the members-elect to be present at the next meeting.

The following expulsions were reported: By Section Clinton, Mass., of Nicholaus Vattes and Adam Baerr, for affiliation with the Democratic party. By Section Dubois, Pa., of James Cunningham, for refusal to appear and answer charges. By Section Mount Kisco, N. Y., of Michael Hasseli and Benjamin Mead, for affiliation with the Republican party.

Section Milwaukee reported the election of a new State Committee. The Secretary was instructed to communicate with Section Roscoe, Pa., in regard to reported suspensions, the matter being not quite clear.

Section Waterbury, Conn., through a committee, sent a communication demanding the revocation of the charter of the German Section on the grounds that said Section is composed of only two members and stands in the way of the formation of an efficient German Branch of the Waterbury English-speaking Section. The Secretary was instructed to communicate with the German Section in regard to the matter.

The National Board of Appeals sent the following report:

"National Executive Committee, S. L. P.: Henry Kuhn Secretary.

"Comrades:—The Board of Appeals submits the following report of its meeting, Tuesday, March 14, 1899:

"Appeal of Comrade Arthur Kahn, protesting against expulsion by Section Greater New York. The comrade was charged with having enrolled as a Democrat. Letters submitted showing that Arthur Kahn has a cousin by same name who he claims may have enrolled. He did not, at the time, live at the address given.

"Organizer Abelson's statement carefully considered, consisting of utterances by various comrades who claim that Kahn is the party referred to.

"Board decided to sustain appeal of Comrade Arthur Kahn, and order his re-instatement. Judging from papers submitted, the members are of the opinion that two Kahns exist and that Kahn under charges was not living at the address given in enrollment, and that his cousin may have been the person who had registered.

"Appeal of Comrades Weiss and Joseph Kubasch protesting against suspension for six months by Section Milwaukee, for having written to National Executive Committee to withhold publication of matter referring to action of Wisconsin State Committee.

"Section Milwaukee claims that its action is justified as a manner of maintaining party discipline, the comrades having created the impression that their request was the result of deliberation in the Section, as they attached the word "Committee" to their telegram.

"The Board decided to sustain appeal of the comrades and ordered their reinstatement, holding that their action was justified under the circumstances.

"Communication from Academy of Social Science, Milwaukee, relative to action of Wisconsin State Committee received.

"Also letter from Comrade M. Meyer, Detroit, protesting against the opinion expressed by the members of the Board of Appeals.

"Communication from L. D. Usher, Worcester, Mass., received, asking for information how to proceed with charges against comrades in other Sections. Board instructed the Secretary to notify the comrade that the Board cannot be expected to advise in such matters."

Section Baltimore, Md., applied for a copy of the new charter and sent the fee of 50 cents. Granted. Charter was also granted for a new Section at Wilmerding, Pa., to be known as Section Wilmerding No. 2.

L. A. MALKIEL, Rec. Secretary.

Illinois.

Comrade Hickey will be in this State for a tour of thirty days, beginning with March 25. The influence of this tour will depend much on the efforts of the comrades in the different localities where he is to speak. If they will see to it that the meetings are well advertised, that public interest is aroused and people generally prepared for the comrade's coming, the party will benefit greatly by his work. The more that is done beforehand, all the more will Comrade Hickey be able to do when he comes.

Chicago—March 25 and 26.
Waukegan—March 27.
Joliet—March 28.
La Salle—March 29.
Peru—March 30.
Spring Valley—March 31.
Peoria—April 1, 2, and 3.
Pekin—April 4.
Rock Island—April 5.
Moline—April 6.
Galesburg—April 7.
Quincy—April 8.
Jacksonville—April 9.
Springfield—April 10.
Pana—April 11.
Du Moin—April 12.
Murphysboro—April 13.
New Atheus—April 14.
Freeburg—April 15.
Bellevlice—April 16, 17 and 18.
Lenz Station—April 19.
O'Fallon—April 20.
Glen-Carbon—April 21.
Collinsville—April 22.
Alton—April 23.
East St. Louis—April 24.

Michigan.

DETROIT.—The State nomination papers of the S. L. P.—George A. Eastman, for Justice Supreme Court; Richard Henke and Herman Richter, for Regents of University—have been filed in the 83 counties of the State as required by law.

Missouri.

KANSAS CITY.—Acting upon the notice to organizers regarding the Socialist Almanac, the Central Committee of this Section at its regular meeting, Thursday evening, Feb. 2, passed the following for publication to the membership:

"Whereas, The Socialist Almanac, published by the National Executive Committee, contains valuable historical and statistical data which is indispensable to a full and correct understanding of the economic and political conditions of the day; and

"Whereas, The National Executive Committee has been under heavy expense in following the instructions of the National Convention to publish the aforesaid Almanac; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the organizers urge the membership of their respective clubs to subscribe to the Socialist Almanac and push its sale wherever possible."

I believe we fully understand the value of the publication, and the necessity of supporting the N. E. C. that the work may continue to be issued.

ACTING ORGANIZER,
Section Kansas City, S. L. P.

Pennsylvania.

Comrades:—The five cities nominated for next State Convention, to be held Sunday, May 28, are Altoona, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Reading and Shenandoah. All Sections are requested to send in the number of votes cast for each city soon as possible, and no later than the 15th of April.

In reply to inquiries as to the basis of representation at the last convention the representation was based on a membership of 25 or fraction thereof. All Sections having less than 25 members were entitled to one delegate; Sections or Branches having more than 25 and less than 50 were entitled to two delegates, etc.

Harrisburg was nominated by Section Reading, but as we have no Section at that place we would have no one there to make arrangements for the convention beforehand.

It is gratifying to announce that in the recent municipal election wherever we put a ticket in the field we have gained, excepting three towns where we had a loss. In Allegheny County, in the 9 places that we had candidates for municipal offices we doubled our vote, we polled 1,150 in the Cities and Borroughs of Pittsburg and Allegheny, McKeesport, Wilmerding, East Pittsburg and North Braddock and in Elizabeth Township, as against 951 votes cast last fall in the entire county, comprising 30 townships and 30 borroughs.

Comrades throughout the State no doubt have read in the capitalist papers of the strike that was conducted by the Socialists in Allegheny City. This is the first battle that was fought against capitalism in Western Pennsylvania on the economic field under the auspices of the S. T. & L. A. It was conducted and managed and carried out to a successful issue on the recognized basis of the class struggle as outlined by science and economic truths. These economic facts were instilled into the minds of the strikers by our comrades who addressed them, and in a very short time the workers became impressed and imbued with that spirit of solidarity and class-consciousness so peculiar to a bona fide labor organization. When the Schoen Car Company realized this fact, they immediately arrayed the entire institution of capitalism in all of its departments against the Socialists, the lying capitalist press, the politician, the clergy, the police and the labor fakir, were all called on for aid, and to a man they responded; yet despite this opposition the Socialists kept the strikers, over 2,000 of them, in line and conducted the most orderly and peaceable strike that has been fought in these parts, despite the fact that 73 of our men were arrested the strikers would not permit themselves to be forced into riot. In the face of all this opposition, after a strike of 10 days the company was forced to yield and conceded a raise in wages of 15 cents per day all around, shop demands, etc. It is a Socialist victory in every respect, morally, industrially and politically. We have gained recruits and votes.

VAL. REMMEL,
Secretary of State Committee.

To the Sections of the S. L. P.

The first of the supplements to the Socialist Almanac—No. 2, Vol. I., "People Library"— is now out and ready for shipment.

It is a handsome, 24-page pamphlet, the contents of which are:

I. Territorial Expansion, by L. Sanial.

II. Growth of Socialism in America (S. L. P. election returns).

Number I. is a subject now foremost in the minds of the people and will receive attention if Sections see to it that the book is brought prominently before the public; number II. is of great interest to all who take an interest in the development of the Socialist movement in this country.

The retail price of this number is only 5 cents, which makes possible a very extensive sale.

Address orders to the N. Y. Labor News Company, 147 East 23rd street, New York, or to the National Secretary:

HENRY KUHN,
184 William street, N. Y.

Comrades, make use of this offer:

THE PEOPLE, one year (50 Cents) and

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No commission to agents on this offer.

WHO WILL NOT WANT TO GRASP THIS OPPORTUNITY?

THE PEOPLE
184 William st., N. Y. City.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE.

The indorsement of the Conference by the General Committee should interest all Districts, Wards and Branches to send delegates to its next meeting on

SUNDAY, MARCH 26,
at 2:30 p. m.,
AT 98 AVENUE C.

Comrades show the necessity of a Socialist daily by proving the ripeness of the time.
398 LOUIS ECKSTEIN, Secretary.

Commune Memorial Festival.

The West Side Agitation Committee has arranged a Commune Memorial, to be held at the rooms of the West Side Educational Club, 340 West 53d street, on Saturday, March 25. As the address will be delivered in English, comrades and friends are requested to bring their English-speaking acquaintances along.

Celebration
— of the —
28th Anniversary
— of the —
PARIS COMMUNE
— by the — 399
Assembly Districts of the West Side
Saturday, March 25,
— at the —
WEST SIDE EDUCATIONAL CLUB,
340 West 53. St.
Speaker of the evening: A. S. BROWN.

H. B. SALISBURY,
Counselor at Law. 392
50 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY.
Office Workingmens Coop. Insur. Association.]
Hours: 9 to 5, except Saturdays.

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DENTIST,
121 Schermerhorn Str., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Jacob Herrlich & Bro.,
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506 6th Str., near Avenue A.
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BRANCH: 327 E. 86th Str.

Every Wageworker
Is vitally interested in the economic problems of production and distribution. He must study economics; he must study Socialism, if he expects to act a man's part and do his share toward emancipating the working class from wage-slavery. A good way to learn is to read
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THE CLASS-STRUGGLE
Published weekly at 117 Turk St., San Francisco, Cal. Price per year 50 Cts., 6 months 25 Cts., 3 months 15 Cts.

Trades' and Societies' Calendar.

Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of $5.00 per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meetings.

GENERAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST TRADE AND LABOR ALLIANCE: 23 Duane street, Room 96, New York City. General Secretary: William L. Brower. Financial Secretary Murphy. General Executive Board Meetings: 1st, 3d and 5th Thursday evenings at 8 p. m. Secretary Board of Appeals: Max Keller, 1004 Hope street, Philadelphia, Pa. 393

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in the hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. 189

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION). Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m., at 64 East 4th street, New York Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Fred. 28

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th street.—District I (Bohemian), 331 East 71st street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II (German), at 10 Stanton street, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III meets at the Clubhouse, 206 East 80th street, every Saturday at 7:30 P. m.—District IV meets at 342 West 42d street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 2nd avenue, at 8 p. m.

EMPIRE CITY LODGE (MACHINISTS), meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street. Secretary: PETER STAPLE. 273

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE, NO. 1028, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquarters 79 East 4th street. Meetings every Friday at 12 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, Pres.; Aug. Lantz, Cor. Sec'y, 79 E. 4th street. 241

SOCIALIST SCIENCE CLUB, S. L. P., 34th 35th A. D. S. E. Cor. of 3d ave. and 149th street. Open every evening. Regular business meeting every Friday.

SKANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P. Meets second and fourth Sunday of every month at 10:30 o'clock a. m., at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 158-160 3d avenue, New York City. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, Scand. Am. Arbetaren.

PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING CUTTERS' & TRIMMERS' UNION, L. A. 68 of S. T. & L. A. Headquarters, 64 East 4th street, Labor Lyceum. Regular meeting every Thursday evening at 8 p. m. 303

THE SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY OF YORKVILLE meets every Monday evening at 206 E. 86th st. This Society aims to educate its members to a thorough knowledge of Socialism by means of discussions and debates. Come and join. 341

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY" No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office: 257 E. Houston street. Telephone Call: 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m.

WORKINGMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meeting every Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Clubhouse, 528 East 11th street. English lectures every Sunday evening. Bowling alley and billiard room open every evening. Visitors welcome. 379

Arbeiter- Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.
WORKMEN'S
Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.
The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 155 local branches with more than 16,000 male members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of a deposit of $4.00 for the first class and $3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of $9.0 for 40 weeks and of $4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time $6.00 and $3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of $250.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the burial benefit upon payment of a deposit of $1.00. Monthly taxes are levied according to expenditures. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 25 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so.
Address all communications to HENRY STAHL, Financial Secretary, 25-27 3d avenue, Room 53, New York City.

Workmen's Children Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.
The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is:
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